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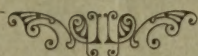
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Descriptive Catalogue,

SPRING, 1890.



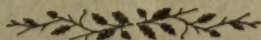
CLEMATIS.



WOODLAWN NURSERIES,

A. L. WOOD,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



CONDITIONS OF SALES, ETC.

Please read carefully before ordering.

Terms: Cash with order or before shipment unless by special agreement.

No goods sent C. O. D. unless accompanied by one-half of the amount with order.

A discount of 10 per cent. on all orders (at list rates accompanied with cash before March 15,) except on stock when we say "no discount."

Remittances should be made by draft on New York City, postal or express money orders on Rochester, N. Y., or registered letters at my risk.

Prices herein annul all previous quotations, and are for the quantities named, but six of a kind may be ordered at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1,000 rates. Parties wishing larger quantities than those named are requested to correspond for special rates, as I grow stock in large quantities, I am prepared to offer special inducement on large orders.

Parties receiving this catalogue, who have no use for it, or who receive more than one copy, will confer a favor by handing it to someone who is interested in fruit culture, etc.

All packing free. No charge is made for packing. It is done with the utmost care in boxes, bales and barrels. Stock delivered at freight house or express office, after which our responsibility ceases.

Stock packed to go any distance in good order. Orders for small fruits and other light stock in small quantities, can be packed to go any distance by mail, and this will be found very convenient, for parties living at a distance from railroad station or express office.

Rates of postage, if plants are desired by mail, are as follows:

	per doz.	per 50	per 100		per doz.	per 50
Strawberries .. gratis	\$ 20	\$ 35	Currants and gooseberries.	\$ 15	\$ 75	
Raspberries.....	\$ 15	40	75	Grapes, 1 year old.....	25	
Blackberries.....	15	50		Grapes, 2 years old.....	35	

Stronger plants can be had for the same money, if we can be allowed to send by express, and on this account, we advise our customers to only order by mail when a great distance from us, in which case express rates would be necessarily high.

ADVICE—First, all orders should be plainly written out separately from the body of the letter, mentioning the variety and number. Second—We also request that customers give explicit directions, for marking and shipping packages, by what route, mode, etc. When left to choose route and mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment. Do not fail to add your name in full, and postoffice address to your orders.

GUARANTEE—I guarantee to give satisfaction, and rectify at once any error that may happen, through any cause on our part. I also hold myself in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue; but I wish it mutually understood and agreed between purchaser and myself that I cannot be held responsible for any failure or disappointment caused by defective planting, or from any other cause whatever, except as mentioned above.

Thanking you for past favors and assuring you that I shall endeavor by giving my personal attention to all orders, to merit a continuance of the same. I am

Respectfully yours,

A. L. WOOD, Rochester, N. Y.

Woodlawn Nurseries.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

My trade still continues to increase, my fall sales of 1889 being almost double those of the fall of 1888. Thus it seems that customers are satisfied.

To those who have never dealt with me, I would like to send an order to show you what kind of stock I am selling, the way it is packed and how it is graded. I am content with small margins of profit on orders, and expect this, and also to give full, generous returns for your money.

I also claim to be one of the largest fruit growers in western New York.

Purchasers cannot fail to appreciate the advantage of dealing with a well known fruit grower, who has been engaged in raising fruits for market and testing all varieties, over that of buying of irresponsible agents, dealers and others, who are but little acquainted with the business, having no fruit of their own growing to sell or exhibit.

Respectfully yours,

Woodlawn Nurseries, Feb. 1st, 1890.

A. L. WOOD, Rochester, N. Y.

IMPORTANT. In view of my purpose to furnish *good* plants *true to name*, and the great pains I take to secure plants of such a character, I know that my prices are very reasonable. In no other article of merchandise should quality count for more than in plants, since their first cost at highest price, is trifling compared with the labor and expense that must be put upon them afterwards. Good plants cannot be sold below a certain rate any more than good cloth at shoddy prices, without loss to someone. I am not only anxious that my plants should please when received, but also when coming into bearing. I give to them close personal supervision, and sell such as I would set out myself. I give liberal count and remedy all errors. It is my sincere wish that every transaction should be to the advantage of the buyer as truly as to myself.

That my prices are more moderate than many in the trade is due to the fact that I do business in small fruits on a large scale. I am willing moreover, to conform my prices to other honorable dealers, and will not be undersold by any first-class nursery. I think I can do as well by those desiring to purchase as any one, and therefore invite correspondence.

In ordering please remember to give *Name, Postoffice, County and State*; and be sure the name given is the name of the postoffice.

STRAWBERRIES.

To start with, the land should be well plowed, sub-soiled, and harrowed, two or three, yes, a dozen times over, if need be, to make it soft and mellow, so that the plants may get a good start from the very first.

When and How to Plant.

While the strawberry may be planted with fair prospects of success any month in the year that the ground is free from frost, the best time is early in the spring, while the plants are in a dormant condition. Rows, three and one-half to four feet apart, and plants ten to twelve inches, with all runners cut, will, in my opinion, give the most and best fruit at the least expense. The great bugbear of narrow-row or hill-culture, is cutting the runners; but this is a mere nothing to the labor of picking out the weeds from a matted row during the last three growing months of the season. And while strawberries can be grown more cheaply in the narrow rows, the fruit will be larger and of better quality, and in case of drouth will suffer less than in matted rows.

Selection of Varieties.

"By the selection of varieties and the soil on which to plant them, the strawberry season may be prolonged to six weeks or more, if the earlier varieties are planted on warm early soil, or that having a southern exposure, and the later ones on the heavier moist soil, or that with a northern or western exposure. If you already have a taste for fruit culture, and have a fair start with the family garden, in making a selection of varieties, choose first in regard to eating qualities, placing productiveness second: but to a beginner would recommend planting first those most hardy and productive, regardless of quality, and when you and your family get well filled with these, it will be time enough to plant the better sorts. For market, plant those that will produce the greatest number of quarts of large and showy fruit." The general public buy with their eyes and are not yet willing to pay for quality.

Cultivation and Management.

If planting is done in spring, all blossoms should be cut off as fast as they appear, and no fruiting be allowed the first season, as it so exhausts the plants as to greatly enfeeble their growth, and in many cases kill them entirely, especially should dry weather follow the fruiting season. As soon as plants become well established, commence running the cultivator between the rows, and continue it once in a week or ten days all through the season.

Mulching.

At the approach of winter, as soon as the ground is frozen, cover the whole field with a mulch of some sort—salt-marsh hay, pine needles, or tobacco stems are the best materials, although straw, coarse stable-manure, corn-stalks or forest leaves may be used to good advantage. Do not remove this in the spring, as the plants can easily grow up through it, and it is of great assistance in retaining moisture during the fruiting season, as well as keeping the fruit clean.

Varieties for Special Purposes.

To assist in making a selection, we have classified some of the best of the leading sorts, as follows:

Largest Berries,

JESSIE, PARRY, SHARPLESS, MANCHESTER.

Most Productive,

JESSIE, PARRY, MANCHESTER, CRESCENT, WILSON, J. VICK.

Best for Market,

JESSIE, PARRY, CRESCENT, WILSON, CHAS. DOWNING.

Best in Quality,

PARRY, PRINCE OF BERRIES, PRES. WILDER, BIDWELL.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

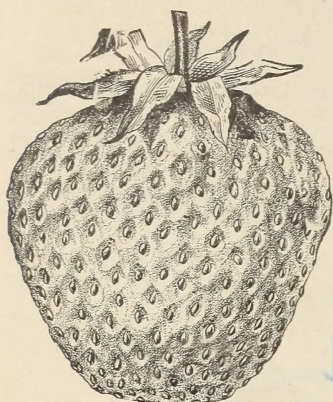
I will send Strawberry plants at dozen rates by mail, postage paid, but at 50 or 100 rates purchaser must add 20 cents per 50, 35 cents per 100 to prepay postage. The prices quoted are for plants well trimmed, with roots nicely straightened, and tied in bundles of twenty-five, packed in boxes of damp moss, and delivered at freight or express offices free of charge.

I have many others not on this list and can supply any variety in cultivation, if wanted; yet it will be found that this list contains about all that are worthy of culture

NEW VARIETIES.



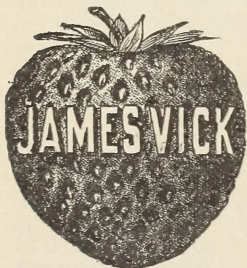
The Cloud Seedling—The cry now is for a very early strawberry. Its leading features are: 1. The earliest to ripen. 2. Good quality, great beauty of color and regularity of form. 3. Extraordinary vigor and great endurance, rapidly covering the soil with dark green sturdy plants which readily adapt themselves to different localities. 4. Unusual productiveness, rewarding the planter with immense crops; ripening quickly for the earliest market, when prices are twice as high as they are for late ripening varieties. 5. It is the earliest large strawberry, and the largest early strawberry. The Rev. W. S. Mason two years ago called the attention to the Cloud Seedling, stating that it was fruiting all about him, with ordinary culture, in a way to astonish all beholders. I received 500 plants. Not one plant died; all grew like weeds, yet these Cloud Seedlings came thousands of miles, and were subject to long delay. Not one died when planted in the field, and by fall the ground was matted with vigorous young plants. These plants bore fruit the past season. The form and color is attractive; berry firm enough to endure long shipment; of good quality and plenty of it. Indeed it impressed me so favorably I desired at once to extend my planting. I can say with confidence that no one need fear that the Cloud Seedling will not endure hot suns and uncongenial soils, for it has been fully tested in these respects and found to be all that could be desired. A reliable fruit grower writes me: "The Cloud set out here last spring formed matted rows three to four feet wide, in which the plants stand eight inches high, and yet they are on poor soil with no manure." My own experience is much like this, poor soil and rank growth, showing that the Cloud is not a variety that needs petting. Price 50 cents per dozen, by mail post-paid; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000, by express.



PARRY.

ling of Sharpless, a staminate, originated in 1880, has fruited five seasons; very large and continuing so until close of season, beautiful color, good form, no white tips, firm, having been shipped 600 miles in good condition." In 1884 from 180 hills, set September previous, I picked 26 berries, that made two heaping quarts; twenty-two berries from the same hill, (not selected) made one heaping quart.

In 1885, on a plat of half an acre, 1,200 hills set (1st and 2d of September, 1884) was picked over 1,200 quarts, after hundreds of visitors had sampled the berries. The ripe berries were counted on some hills and numbered as high as sixty-five to seventy to a hill. The yield in matted rows the past season (1886) was 200 bushels per acre, notwithstanding the unprecedented drouth, the ground was hard as a pavement, cracks two or three inches wide frequently. The thermometer for two weeks indicated 92° to 120° in the shade; the sun so hot as to blister the berries, yet the leaves of the Jessie endured the ordeal." Many of the more prominent Berry critics, in the Western States, bear Mr. Loudon out, in his statements regarding this berry. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.



James Vick—Very productive, fruit small toward the end of the season. Fruit lasts a long time. 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$4 per 1000.

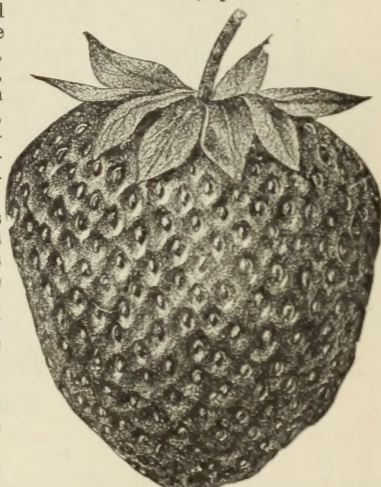
Manchester—A strong, robust plant, somewhat inclined to rust, producing an enormous crop of large to very large berries, and holding their size to the very last picking. Where it does not rust too much it is the best and most prolific medium to late strawberry in America. 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$4 per 1000.

Jersey Queen—It did finely with us the past season. Its uniformly large size, handsome appearance and fine quality will always insure a ready sale at fancy prices, and I believe that with good culture few more profitable sorts can be grown. 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$4 per 1000.

Bidwell—As large as the Sharpless, more productive than Wilson, and has few rivals. Enormous bearer, of true strawberry flavor and propagates itself rapidly. 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Parry—A seedling of the Jersey Queen, produced in 1880 by Mr. Wm. Parry of New Jersey; awarded the first premium for three years at the strawberry fairs of Moorestown Agricultural Society, as the best variety on exhibition. I had an order for 31 quarts of strawberries with stems on 2 inches long for a swell party in Rochester last season. I gave them the Parry. They paid me 25 cents per quart for them and were so pleased with the fruit, that the next day 16 carriages drove out, their occupants coming to see the fruit growing. It is needless to say anything more about the Parry. It is bright, glossy scarlet, firm and of best quality, but little core, ripening all over at once, blossoms perfect, season medium. Price 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Jessie—This new berry offered for the first time, originated with Mr. F. W. Loudon, of Wisconsin, described as follows, by him: "A seed-



JESSIE.

Crescent—For near by market is a profitable variety ; it will endure neglect better than most sorts and yet be enormously productive. 25 cents per dozen ; 75 cents per 100 ; \$4.00 per 1000.

Chas. Downing—An old well-known variety, popular as a family berry by reason of its fine flavor, productiveness and general adaptability to all sorts of soil and location. Succeeds from Maine to California ; midseason. 25 cents per dozen ; 75 cents per 100 ; \$4.00 per 1000.

Lenig's White—Flesh-colored berry, of very high flavor, good for family garden. 25 cents per dozen ; \$1 per 100.

Pres. Wilder—Very prolific and very good for family garden. 25 cents per dozen ; \$1 per 100.

Sharpless—Doubtless the most celebrated variety, and I think justly so. Fruit and foliage are immense ; berries are irregular in shape. No one who plants strawberries should fail to give these a trial. 25 cents per dozen ; 75 cents per 100 ; \$4 per 1000.

Wilson—The popular market variety. The berry for the million on account of its reliability and productiveness. It bears the same relation to other strawberries as the Concord does to other grapes. 25 cents per dozen ; 75 cents per 100 ; \$4 per 1000.



SHARPLESS.

25 cents per dozen ; 75 cents per 100 ; \$4 per 1000.

RASPBERRIES.

Following Strawberries, or rather coming with the last picking of them, are the Raspberries, red, black, yellow, and purple. Good crops may be grown on any soil, but the best is a deep moist loam. Open furrows with a light plow, in rows five to eight feet apart, the distance depending somewhat on the varieties to be planted and the system of culture to be followed. If grown in hills, plant six feet by three feet. If to be grown in hedges, plant rows six feet apart, plants two feet apart in the row, and when the plants attain the height of three feet, pinch off the tops ; this will cause them to grow a strong, stocky bush, that will require no staking, and also have its wood ripened, and therefore less likely to winter-kill. A partial shade is no objection, as larger fruit can be grown in this way, although it will not be as fine flavored as that grown in the sun. We offer only a few varieties, but, having tested almost every sort in cultivation, we know these to be the *very best* of their class. If to be sent BY MAIL, add 15 cents per dozen to pay postage.

[RED] VARIETIES.

Marlboro—The largest of the early Red Raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. One of the best Red Raspberries for the north. The cones are hardy and fairly productive. Fruit large, luscious, bright crimson and of good quality. 50 cents per dozen ; \$1.50 per 100 ; \$12 per 1000.

Herstine—One of the largest and best half-hardy kinds. A strong grower and an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, of a bright crimson, and fine flavored. It is a little soft for long carriage ; but if picked daily, or sent to a near market, it is exceedingly profitable. It is one of the very best for the home garden. It has done admirably with me for many successive years and for the last three years I have found it very profitable as a market berry. It is the best and largest *early* raspberry, and in conjunction with the Cuthbert gives five weeks of raspberries. 25 cents per dozen ; \$1 per 100 ; \$7 per 1000.

Hansell—One of the earliest Red Raspberries. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color, and firmness. Cones rather small, exceedingly hardy and productive, with tough, healthy foliage. Berries of large size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. 25 cents per dozen ; \$1.25 per 100 ; \$10 per 1000.



Cuthbert—After a thorough trial all over the country, this has proved to be the best and most reliable Red Raspberry in cultivation. Plant vigorous and hardy, even at the far north; very prolific; fruit very large; deep red color and delicious flavor; and firm enough to ship. Should be planted by every one, whether they grow fruit for market or family use, as it is the best in all respects of any we have. Season, medium to very late. 25 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$7 per 1000.

Rancocas—New. Another new early Red Raspberry, originating on the same farm as the Hansell. With me it is three to five days earlier than the Hansell. I think so much of this new Red Raspberry that I am going to set out a large patch for an early market berry. It yields its whole crop before the Cuthbert is ripe. It yields as well as the most productive. I doubt if there is a red raspberry in existence that excels it in productiveness. It is not an experimental variety, having been fruited for six or seven years, and for the past five years it has been quite extensively grown for the market. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1000.

Golden Queen—This new Raspberry, introduced by J. T. Lovett, originated on the farm of Ezra Stokes, in Camden Co., N. J., and is described by him as an improved Cuthbert, of a beautiful yellow color. He says it may be fittingly described as a variety of six cardinal virtues, viz: 1. In flavor it rivals that venerable and highest in quality of all Raspberries, Brinckle's Orange. 2. In beauty it transcends all other raspberries I have ever seen; being of a rich, bright creamy yellow, imparting to it a most appetizing effect, both in the crate and on the table. 3. In size it challenges the large Cuthbert. 4. In vigor it fully equals its parent (the Cuthbert), and resists heat and drought even better. 5. In productiveness it excels the prolific Cuthbert. 6. In hardiness it has no superior. The past unprecedentedly severe winter, several rows of it stood wholly unprotected at one side of a large field of Cuthberts, all of which were badly killed, while not a branch of the Golden Queen was injured. This has proved with us the most hardy, productive and valuable of the yellow varieties. It is next to the Brinckle Orange in quality; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert, harder, and owing to its greater vigor, succeeded better at the South and in California, where the Cuthbert was heretofore the only really good, reliable raspberry that could be grown, except blackcaps. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in midseason. It is the most valuable raspberry for the amateur, and no home garden is complete without it. Its beauty, size and quality render it indispensable for table use. 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

Caroline—A seedling of Brinckle's Orange. Plant strong, vigorous, and hardy. We give it no winter protection, and it always comes out alive in the spring. The fruit closely resembles Brinckle's Orange, both in appearance (a light orange color) and quality. The hardiness of the plant and delicious quality of the fruit make this one of the choicest varieties for family use, and will doubtless be planted by all that appreciate a really first-class berry. 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Brinckle's Orange—50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES.

Souhegan—Canes very vigorous, branching quite freely; with many strong, sharp spines; more hardy than any Black Cap in cultivation; enormously prolific of jet black berries, approaching the Gregg in size, and the best in quality of any Black Cap, and the very earliest to ripen, coming with the latter varieties of Strawberries, and selling for double the price of Gregg's, ripening two weeks later. It is by all odds the most valuable Black Cap, either for family use or market, of any of the older sorts. Many Doolittle and other inferior plants having been sold for this variety, has caused a conflict of opinions as to its real merits, but those having the true Souhegan pronounce it the earliest and best of all. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000; 5,000 or more at \$8.00 per 1,000.



GREGG.

Doolittle—A standard variety, valuable and desirable for home use, market or drying. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Mammoth Cluster—A standard variety in many localities, large and late but is now superseded by the Gregg. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Gregg—A strong, vigorous grower, stands heat and drouth remarkably well, and produces enormous crops of jet black berries, which, being free from bloom bring the highest price in market. It is *very firm* and can be shipped long distances without injury. Ripens about with the Mammoth Cluster. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

Ohio—A popular variety, grown by the hundred acres in Western New York for evaporation, for canning, and for market in a fresh state. It possesses great vigor, hardiness and productiveness. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Davidson's Thornless—Not a thorn on it. This alone is sufficient to make it very desirable indeed. A week earlier than the Doolittle, fully equal in size of berry, as hardy, a great yielder, and being *so early*, makes it one of the most valuable raspberries grown. Black, very sweet and of fine flavor. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal—A wonderful grower and very productive; very hardy; does extremely well on heavy soil; has a very distinct flavor, and one of the finest canning berries grown; color nearly purple; berry, when ripe, is quite soft, as compared with the other cap varieties. We consider this berry, for family use, well worthy of trial. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries should be planted in rows eight feet apart, plants two to three feet in a row. They do not require as heavy soil or manuring as raspberries. Pinch or cut off the tops when three feet high.

When to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per dozen, 40 cents per fifty, and 75 cents per hundred to the prices affixed.



Lucretia Dewberry (*True*).—Who is there that has ever tested the wild Dewberry of our fields that has not longed for some variety that would thrive well under cultivation, and although a number of varieties have been tested none of them have proved to be of much value, till the introduction of the Lucretia, which was discovered in West Virginia some years ago. The plant is perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. It is the best of the Blackberry family; as hardy as Snyder, and productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like Blackberries, it will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished, in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary. It may either be allowed to trail on the ground, or be trained to a trellis, wall, or fence, or over stumps, rockeries, etc. Its great profusion of large, showy white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. Any collection of fruits will be incomplete without the Lucretia, and, ripening as it does before any other Blackberry, it must prove extremely profitable as a market berry, especially at the North. Inferior varieties are being offered for this and at less price. Be sure and get the true Lucretia. 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Kittatinny—A stout, erect, vigorous, growing kind. Fruit large, abundant, delicious. It continues in bearing longer than any other. A great favorite with me for home use or market. When growers find that it winter-kills, a very slight protection will save it. Its size and beauty make it the most profitable for market, and if grown as described in my book it rarely fails of giving the largest crops. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Snyder—This new variety is deservedly winning a fine reputation. It is perfectly hardy, and certainly is the most enormously productive Blackberry that I have ever seen. The bushes literally cover themselves with fruit, and if planted in rather damp ground this fruit will be of good size, but on dry, hard ground, it cannot mature to perfection the immense crop. Rather small for market, but should be grown by all with whom quantity and fine flavor count. A great many came to see my canes in bearing last summer. Dr. Thurber, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, exclaimed at the sight, "Well, this is worth coming from New York to see." He thought that there was nearly half a bushel of berries on one hill. Mr. Nichols, of the *Country Gentleman*, and Mr. Conant, of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, were equally delighted with their flavor and enormous productiveness. This and the Kittatinny should find a place in every garden and fruit farm. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Wachusett Thornless—A grand berry for the family garden, especially at the North, as it is perfectly hardy; strong, vigorous canes, free from thorns; fruit of good size and fine flavor; ripens medium to late, and continues in bearing for a long time, often into September. Productive under high culture, but will not thrive on dry, thin soils, and with the slovenly culture so often given to the Blackberry. 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Stone's Hardy—As hardy and prolific as Snyder; a little larger in size, and of superior quality; gives promise of being very valuable; ripens late to very late. 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Wilson, Jr.—A seedling of the old and once reliable Wilson's Early, the most profitable Blackberry ever grown in this country; and this gives promise of being even better than the Wilson in its best days. 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Agawam—Excellent for the home garden and desirable, as an abundant supply of good berries may be raised with but little trouble. Canes hardy and productive. Berries of fair size, so sweet as to have gained for it the name of the "Sweet Blackberry," and unlike most Blackberries fully ripe as soon as black. Mid-season. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Lawton (*New Rochelle*)—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Season medium to late. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Wilson's Early—Once the leading early Blackberry and still a popular market sort in many sections. Very large size, early. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Erie Blackberry—This has not fruited at Rochester. The introducer says the Erie is of largest size, absolutely hardy, very early and productive. It has been treated with utter neglect, without manure, and yielded large crops of fine fruit. The canes are of ironclad hardness and have never failed to produce a crop of fruit; also of the strongest growth and wonderfully productive, exceeding even the prolific Lawton, bending the robust canes to the ground with the weight of fruit. The fruit is of the largest size exceeding the Wilson, Kittatinny or Lawton, of excellent quality, handsome and firm. It is very distinct in form from any other variety, being almost round, which gives it the appearance of being larger than it really is, very uniform both in size and shape, there being scarcely any small or imperfect berries, hence its handsome and striking appearance when exposed in the crate. It ripens in advance of Wilson, Jr., being second in season only to Early Harvest. The rare combination of valuable properties in this berry render it the most profitable and desirable of Blackberries for market and for home use. 75 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Early Harvest—The earliest and most prolific Blackberry in existence. Plants a low, stocky grower, branching quite freely. Fruit about the size of Snyder; fine flavor; ripens all its crop in a few days, fully two weeks in advance of any other variety that is hardy at the North, and on this account will prove very valuable as a market berry as well as one of the best for family use. For three years I have sold my entire crop in Rochester, before any other Blackberries had come into market. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

CURRENTS.

CULTURE.—On receipt of plants, treat them as recommended for Raspberries. Currants prefer a moist, cool situation. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from grass and weeds. A thorough mulching is absolutely necessary for large returns. As soon as the leaves turn yellow and commence to fall, with a pruning knife remove all the old wood and cut back the young shoots one-third their length, cutting to the ground enough of these to admit light and air into the bush freely. Should the currant-worm appear, dust the bushes with powdered white hellebore (to be had at any drug store) while the dew is on. It will also exterminate them to dissolve an ounce of hellebore in a pail of water and apply with a syringe—the best way to use it.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

When to be sent by mail, add 20 cents per dozen, 40 cents per fifty and 75 cents per hundred. One year old plants only can be sent by mail.

NOTE.—I have a large and superior stock of Currants. It is a fact well known to many, that the different varieties of the Currant are very badly mixed throughout the country. I have gone to great pains to procure a stock strictly true to name, and the plants I offer may be relied upon in this respect as in all others. Parties in want of a quantity of Plants will please correspond.



Fay's Prolific—Has been carefully cultivated for the past nine years alongside of all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all. Color, rich red. "As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better flavor, with much less acid, and five times as prolific; also, from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick." It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it. Clusters five inches long, with fruit nearly as large as Delaware grapes, were picked from

our bushes the past season. It is by far the strongest and most vigorous growing currant on our place. Every lover of choice fruit should at once put out plants of this most valuable new fruit. It is one of the few good things that you cannot afford to do without. We can now offer them at greatly reduced prices for spring of 1890. One year old plants 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100. Two years, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$14.00 per 100.

Cherry—Bunch large, berries of the largest size, of handsome color and good quality. One year, 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. Two years, 75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

White Grape—The finest white currant grown. Size large and of a beautiful transparent white; yield large crops; splendid for table use. One year, 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000. Two years, 75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

Lee's Prolific—The best black currant for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found it as sweet as a huckleberry and much like it. Plant Lee's Prolific by all means. One year, 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000. Two years, 75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant the Gooseberry. The fruit is easily grown, is good for many purposes, for cooking and to eat out of hand. It keeps long on the bushes and can be gathered at leisure. It should be planted in the fall or early spring. Like the currant, the Gooseberry is a gross feeder, and delights in a rich, moist soil. The same cultural directions given for Currants apply to the Gooseberry.

Downing--Large size, oval; greenish white or pale yellow. Plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; heavy foliage, which adheres strongly, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew admirably. It bears most abundantly. One year, 75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30 per 1,000. Two years, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

Houghton--The old well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. Houghton gives us annual crops of good-sized fruit. It is enormously productive, does not mildew, and is in every way worthy of a place in every garden. One year, 60 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000. Two years, 75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

Industry--This foreign variety is said to combine many good qualities, said to show no signs of mildew, as yet, and has been fruited in this country five or six years, and is receiving very favorable mention. Size large, color dark red; pleasant rich flavor. First class plants, each, 35 cents; half dozen, \$1.50; dozen, \$3.00.

ASPARAGUS.

This early spring vegetable should be more extensively cultivated. To prepare a bed, soil needs to be deeply worked, using large quantities of well decomposed manure, plant roots four inches deep, placing the crown of the plant at least three inches under the surface. Rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and one foot apart in the row. Use salt in moderate quantities on surface.

Conover's Colossal is the best variety. Choice 1 year roots, 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Strong 2 year roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnaeus--Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

HORSE RADISH.

Set, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.

HARDY GRAPES.


CULTURE.

The limits of this Catalogue will permit me to give but a few brief hints. For complete instructions, I refer the reader to any of the many excellent works on the Culture of Hardy Grapes, among the best of which are "Fuller's Grape Culturist" and "Husmann's American Grape Growing and Wine Making," either of which will be supplied at \$1.50, postpaid. Plant in rows six feet apart and the vines eight feet

apart in the rows. Dig holes twelve to fifteen inches deep, and of a size amply large to accommodate the vines: They should then be filled to within six or eight inches of the top, with fine, rich soil; throwing in while doing so, a few bones or some wood ashes, if to be had. Cut back one year vines to two eyes, placing the lower one below the surface; two year vines to three or four eyes, and putting two or three eyes below the surface. Spread out the roots (which should have previously had one-third their length cut off), place the stock of the vine at one side of the hole, and fill with fine soil, pressing it firmly. When planted set a stake at the stock (to which the vine should be kept tied), which will be all the support required for two years. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes. Any manner of pruning that will admit the sun to the fruit will insure a crop; and laying the vines on the ground, even without covering, will increase both the quality of the fruit and the size of the bunches, besides insuring safety from injury by frost. For mildew, dust with flowers of sulphur while the vines are wet.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per dozen, 40 cents per 50, and 75 cents per 100, for one year vines; and 25 cents per dozen, 60 cents per 50, and \$1 per 100 for two year vines, to the prices affixed. Vines will be mailed at rates for single vines, post free, if so desired. I have many other varieties in stock, but as they are not so well known as those named I omit them. Prices will be given upon application.

 I have a large stock of the leading varieties; thousand rates of any will be given upon application.

Agawam, or Rogers' No. 15—A large, dark red grape, with a thick skin, soft pulp and sweet, sprightly aromatic flavor. Bunch large and shouldered, not very compact; vines hardy, productive and quite free from mildew. A very fine variety. One year vines, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8 per 100. Two year vines, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

Brighton—Of recent introduction, and truly a superb grape. In color, form of bunch and berry, it resembles the Catawba, combining the sprightliness of that variety with the richness and sweetness of the Delaware. Season about medium. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive and quite free from mildew. One year vines, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8 per 100. Two year vines, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

Catawba—I offer this old favorite, in this limited list, because it is so fine in quality. It should be given a sunny location and trained on the south side of a building, if possible, to accelerate its ripening, as its greatest fault is its lateness. One year vines, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$7 per 100. Two year vines, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Concord—"The grape for the million," and, though it has had many rivals for popular favor, stands yet without a peer. It is so well known I deem a description unnecessary. Where but one variety can be planted, I strongly recommend the Concord to be that one. One year vines, 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100. Two year vines, 15 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Delaware—This variety must still be accorded one of the highest places among American grapes, for hardiness, productiveness and unsurpassed flavor and quality. In bunch and berry it is, under good cultivation, of full medium size, the clusters usually shouldered, compact and heavy; skin thin, but tenacious; pulp tender and melting; juice abundant, rich, vinous, sugary, sprightly and refreshing in a remarkable degree. Color a beautiful purplish maroon or wine color when fully ripe, and the berries covered with a thin whitish bloom. To produce its best results the Delaware requires a rich soil and good cultivation. It seems more free from rot than any other variety in cultivation; and if not permitted to overbear, is among the most reliable grapes for a certain and profitable crop, wherever soil and location are favorable. I make a specialty of this celebrated grape, which is still recognized as one of the highest types of excellence among American varieties, and can supply vines both from cuttings and layers of extra quality, and in the largest quantities. One year vines, 15 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100. Two year vines, 25 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.



GOLDEN POCKLINGTON.

Duchess—This new white grape has been received with much favor in Western New York, where it originated, and where the vine is said to have endured 24 degrees below zero. It ripens medium early, bears large and compact clusters of fine flavor and quality. In its original locality, it is said to be "as hardy and free from disease as the Concord, a stronger grower and very productive. One of the most delicious of all out-door varieties, and in growth of the vines possessing great vigor and hardiness, withstanding our winters uninjured. It is also a fine shipping grape, and long keeper." One year vines, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8 per 100. Two year vines, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

Empire State—Maintains its good character and has remained healthy and productive, vigorous in growth, and one of the finest in quality. In health of foliage and habit of growth it resembles our hardiest native varieties, while in the quality of its fruit it has something of the muscat flavor, belonging to the finest of the foreign grapes. The testimony from all parts of the country has been favorable; and it really seems as though we have at last a grape of high character and pure flavor adapted to general culture, and suited to a widerange, and varied soil and climate. It has now been sufficiently planted to work its own way; and may be safely left to stand upon its own merits. I have watched, compared, and tested it carefully, and believe it will not disappoint any one who plants, and gives it reasonable attention. I have now fruited it for two years, with no sign of mildew, or rot, and I have reason to believe it will continue as free from these maladies, as any of our hardiest and healthiest varieties. It has not proven to be, here, any earlier than Concord; but it will hang upon the vine in perfect condition, and improve in quality, long after Concord are over-ripe and gone. Its color is white, tinged with yellow, and covered with thick, white bloom. Bunches long, large and handsome, generally shouldered. Flavor, sweet, rich and sprightly, without foxiness, and among the best; flesh tender and juicy; skin thin, but sufficiently firm to carry well; and remarkable for keeping well after being gathered. One year vines, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$20 per 100. Two year vines, 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen; \$30 per 100.

Hartford Prolific—Black; bunch and berry medium large; early, hardy, healthy and productive; quality third rate. Has little to recommend it besides earliness and productiveness, though still planted in some places for early market. One year vines, 15 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100. Two year vines, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8 per 100.

Jefferson—One of the most promising of the comparatively new grapes, of good healthy growth, holding its foliage and bearing well. It is claimed to be a native cross between Concord and Iona, grown from Concord seed. Mr. Ricketts says: "I can say it is one of the finest grapes ever offered to the grape growers of the United States." The fruit resembles the Iona in appearance, and to my taste is fully equal to it. The clusters are large, often double shouldered, and very handsome. It endured 10° below zero last Winter without protection, and without apparent injury, bearing well. Ripens a little after Concord. One year vines, 35 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100. Two year vines, 50 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

Moore's Diamond—Originated by Jacob Moore, the producer of the Brighton, is thus described: "Vine a vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. It is a pure native, being a cross between Concord and Iona. Has fruited for ten years, near Rochester, N. Y., and endured the Winter uninjured, and without the least protection. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy, and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord. Quality, best, rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord." One year vines, 75 cents each; \$6 per dozen. Two year vines, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.

Pocklington—Or "Golden Pocklington," retains its popularity, and will probably take its place as a valuable, standard grape, being the largest and most showy white grape of the Concord type yet introduced. It is a pure native, hardy in vine and healthy in foliage, rather better flavored and richer than Concord, though somewhat foxy, and of the same general character as the Concord and its seedlings. It is a good keeper, and sufficiently firm to ship well. Clusters have been exhibited much larger than the illustration in this Catalogue, and weighing more than one pound each. One of the largest and most attractive white grapes of native origin yet introduced. Its enormous size, handsome appearance, and many good qualities, will make it very popular for general culture. It ripens a few days later than the Concord. Has proven very satisfactory the past season. One year vines, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$12 per 100. Two year vines, 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$15 per 100.



MOORE'S EARLY.

Moore's Early—A handsome, early grape, which cannot be better described than by calling it an early Concord with smaller clusters, but larger berries. It is in all general characteristics a Concord, ripening about ten days earlier than the old variety. I have fruited it for five years, and cannot see that it is better than the Concord in any respect except in its earlier ripening. Valuable as an early variety, being better than the Hartford or Tallman, which have been tolerated by a much-suffering people, only on account of their one merit of earliness. Has been largely planted, and seems to be giving good satisfaction every where, as a popular market grape. One year vines, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$20 per 100. Two year vines, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$30 per 100.

Niagara—After growing and fruiting this variety the present season I see no reason to change or modify my opinion of its character or value. It seems a good and vigorous grower; and all accounts agree that it is productive. For localities where it is not exposed to severe cold in Winter, and where mildew and rot do not prevail, it will doubtless prove a profitable market grape, though its quality is not of the best. When well grown and well ripened, it is rather better flavored than Concord, under the same conditions; but it is quite "foxy" and very odorous to the smell. I have made arrangements to supply this grape to all who want it, both dealers and planters, on the most favorable terms. Its period of ripening is not earlier than the Concord, and trial only can determine where it will best succeed. One year vines, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100. Two year vines, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per hundred.

Worden's Seedling—A new black grape, of the Concord character, large in bunch and berry, and very handsome. In quality distinct from Concord, and by some regarded better. It ripens a week, sometimes ten days, earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy. A valuable early variety, becoming very popular. One year vines, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100. Two year vines, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

FRUIT TREES.

It is impossible for any nurseryman to keep up his assortment of all kinds, and it is so with us, and we must claim the privilege when out of some sorts to put in others *equally as good* for the section of country the order comes from. We believe in nine cases out of ten, we can select a better assortment for either market or family use than what is generally called for. However, name what you want substituted if we do not have all.

LARGE, VERSUS SMALL TREES.

The great mistake with most people in setting out fruit trees, is to get the largest sized trees, supposing thereby that they will get fruit sooner. In taking up large trees, the roots must be cut off more or less, and the very part that is thus cut off is the end of the roots where all the fine fibres are found. While small trees have finer and more fibrous roots, and these all growing in a bunch, and all taken up with the tree, and when transplanted the trees grow right ahead—not being worked back and forth by hard winds, while the large trees are swayed to and fro by the winds; and too, 100 small trees can be packed in a close bunch, with moss all among the roots, and the cost of freight or express light—while large trees cannot be packed so well, protected from air, and the freight and express charges are very much more.

By express or freight at annexed rates. Our second and third class trees are very fine and well rooted, and can be packed in a small light package making charges very light.

Prices of Apple Trees—Standard, 5 to 7 feet, 3 to 4 years, 20 cents each, \$15.00 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 15 cents each, \$12.00 per 100, except where otherwise priced.

SUMMER.

Early Harvest—Medium to large size: pale yellow, tender, sub-acid and fine flavor, erect grower and a good variety for both orchard and garden.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and a good bearer.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale greenish yellow, very tender and sweet; a good bearer.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom, juicy, and rather acid; a free grower and good bearer; highly esteemed on account of fine appearance; good variety for both orchard and garden.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A Russian variety, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy, fruit good size, yellow, striped with red, juicy and acid; 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

AUTUMN.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow, tender and juicy; fine in all localities.

Haas—Pale, greenish yellow, streaked with brownish red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

Maidens Blush—Large, pale yellow with red cheek, beautiful; bears large crops; good variety for both orchard and garden.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, nearly round, yellow: striped with red, good bearer; popular as a market variety.

Wealthy—A new variety from Minnesota; hardy and very productive; fruit medium, skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red, flesh white, fine and juicy, sub-acid, very good, hardy and productive. 25 cents each. \$18.00 per 100.

WINTER.

Baldwin—Large to very large, deep red, sub-acid, good flavor, very productive, good keeper and one of the most popular winter sorts.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, good quality, productive, late keeper, highly esteemed in the west as a market variety.

Cooper's Market—Medium size, red, striped with yellow; one of the latest keepers and therefore valuable.

Grimes' Golden—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size; yellow, productive. 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

King—(Tompkins County)—Large, handsome, nearly red, productive, one of the best.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert apple, fruit flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, rich and pleasant. The fruit sells for the highest price in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

Lawver—Large, dark red, covered with small dots and beautiful appearance promises value for market. 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

Mann—Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red, flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid, good bearer and a late keeper. The fruit will keep as long or longer than the Roxbury Russet; we have kept it in good order until the first of July. 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

McIntosh Red—Very hardy and long-lived tree; very productive, fruit handsome, skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with dark, rich red crimson, very promising. 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

Northern Spy—Tree very hardy, long-lived, good bearer, handsome fruit, and a good variety for market; fruit large, striped with purplish red.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Origin Pewaukee, Wis. Fruit large, surface bright yellow, covered with dull red stripes, hardy.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, green, tender, juicy and rich, an abundant bearer; one of the most popular varieties for home use and market.

Russet Golden—Medium, clear golden, good bearer.

Russet Roxbury—Medium to large, tender, sub-acid flavor: very popular on account of keeping qualities.

Salome—(New.)—Tree a strong grower, equals Wealthy in hardiness. No matter how heavily loaded, the fruit is always good sized, and holds its fruit firmly even against strong wind storms; an annual bearer, fruit of medium and uniform size, quality very good; will keep well with ordinary care until July; fruit, pale yellow. 50 cents each, \$30.00 per 100.

- Seek-no-Further**—Medium to large, with dull red stripes, tender, rich and spicy.
- Sutton Beauty**—Medium to large, roundish, waxen yellow, shaded with fine crimson.
- Stark**—Valued as a long keeper, a profitable market variety, fruit large, skin greenish yellow and striped with light red.
- Tallman Sweet**—A very popular winter sweet, medium size, a good keeper, productive. The most valuable baking apple.

GRAB APPLES.

- General Grant**—Tree a vigorous grower, fruit large, round, red to very dark red, flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid, excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced, 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.
- Transcendent**—Immensely productive, bears second year from transplanting, and is an annual bearer, skin yellow, striped with red. 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

Dwarf Pears have long been popular, especially for gardens or small grounds, where larger trees would be in the way. When trained low and cut back each year they make a beautiful appearance when loaded with fruit. Dwarf pears come into bearing after the second year planted, sometimes giving fine specimens on the young trees before leaving the nursery. I can imagine nothing more attractive in the garden than a few well-trained Dwarf pears. For market they yield from \$100.00 to \$500.00 per acre in Western New York. Pears succeed on most soils, but do best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large orchards, the latter for yards and gardens.

One of the most important points in the management of pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

The letters D and S appended to description of varieties, indicate that such varieties do as well as Dwarf or Standard.

Prices of Pear Trees—Standard Trees, 2 and 3 years, 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents each, \$30.00 per 100. Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 years, 2½ to 3 feet, 30 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

SUMMER.

- Bartlett**—Large size, one of the most popular pears; buttery, very juicy and high flavored, bears early and abundantly. D. and S.
- Brandywine**—Medium size, yellow and russet; juicy and good. A free grower and productive. D. and S.
- Clapp's Favorite**—Resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; very large, full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, melting and very rich. D. and S.
- Lawson or Comet**—This remarkable summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance but is claimed to be the largest early pear yet produced. The fruit is so beautiful that it brings a very large price in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It is a good shipper and can be placed on the market several days earlier than Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite. There are few varieties perhaps, that can be planted by the fruit grower, that will yield such returns; yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy. D. and S.

AUTUMN.

- Beurre Bosc**—Large and fine russet yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy and sweet; productive. S.



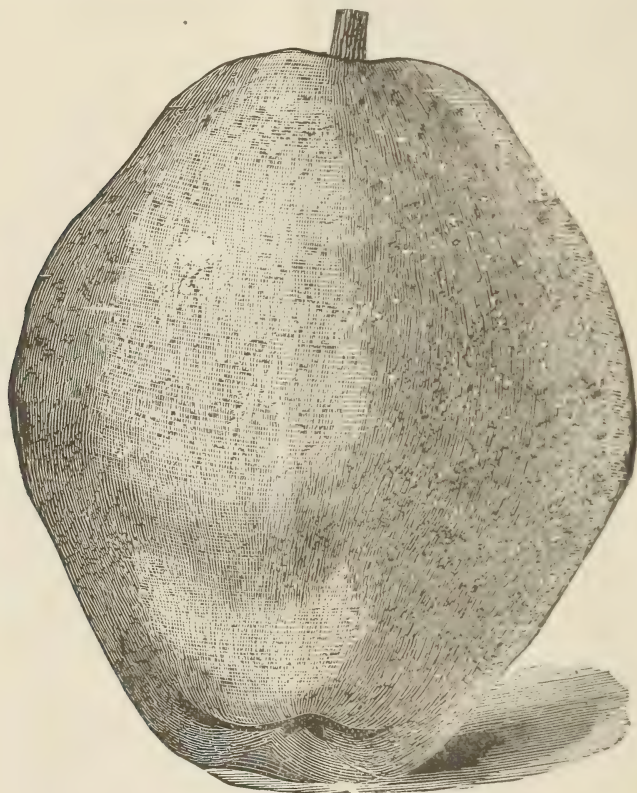
CLAPP'S FAVORITE.

Beurre d' Anjou—A large, handsome pear, greenish, sprinkled with russet : flesh white, buttery, with a high, rich flavor, very productive. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the most valuable pear that growers can raise. Every garden should have one or more of this pear. Keeps until the winter holidays when it commands very high prices in the market. D. and S.

Duchess d' Angouleme—One of the largest of all our pears ; greenish yellow, spotted with russet, flavor good ; its large size and handsome appearance make it valuable for market. D.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful, sweet pear. Tree very hardy and vigorous ; good bearer, succeeds well in all parts of the country. D. and S.

Howell—Large ; light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. D. and S.



KIEFFER'S HYBRID.

Kieffer's Hybrid—This new pear, said to be blight-proof by a number of parties who have grown it for many years, is certainly very free from blight, if not strictly "blight proof." It is immensely productive, and begins to bear very early, and is of large size and very handsome. For canning purposes it is said to be unsurpassed. Parties in this state who have canned it, are better pleased each year. As a market pear it is wonderfully showy, and always commands a good price in the market. D. and S. 60 cents each : \$6 per dozen : \$35 per 100.

Onondaga—A very large, melting, and highly flavored yellow pear ; productive.

Sheldon—Medium size, greenish russet, melting and juicy ; highly aromatic flavor. Should be largely planted. S.

Seckel—One of the richest pears grown : usually very productive ; fine grained, sweet and exceedingly juicy. D. and S.

WINTER.

✓ **Clairgeau**—Very large; yellow and red, handsome and attractive. Flesh yellowish; keeps sound a long time. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. A magnificent and valuable market fruit. D. and S.

✓ **Josephine de Malines**—Medium, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper. Very productive. D.

✓ **Lawrence**—Medium yellow, covered with round dots; somewhat buttery, with a rich flavor. Should be in every orchard and garden; tree healthy, hardy, and productive. S.

✓ **President Drouard**—A very good looking and large winter pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume. Melting and juicy. D. and S.

✓ **Winter Nelis**—Medium size, green and russet; fine grained, and when well ripened is one of the best. We have eaten this pear in March and considered them delicious. S.

In connection with varieties mentioned, we can supply many others, and solicit correspondence on varieties not mentioned.

PEACHES.

A warm, sandy soil is best, but stronger soils, dry and thoroughly worked, will grow fine peaches. Occasional dressing of wood ashes is a useful protection against the borer. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Prices of Peach Trees (first-class, selected) 20 cents each; \$15 per 100.

There is no need for a long list of varieties of Peaches, as many kinds closely resemble each other, and others are inferior and disappointing. The following is the most select list of Peaches:



ALEXANDER PEACH.

- Alexander**—Medium to large; vigorous and productive; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.
- Amsden**—Very early; the fruit has remarkable keeping and carrying qualities. Color red.
- Crawford's Early**—This very beautiful and best of yellow Peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet.
- Crawford's Late**—Fruit of the largest size; skin greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow. Very productive; one of the best of the late sorts.
- Early Rivers**—New; large; light straw color, with pink cheek; flesh juicy and with very rich flavor; very early and productive.
- Foster**—A large yellow peach, resembling the Crawford's Early; of good quality. Ripe about same time as Crawford's Early.
- Morris White**—Medium, straw color; juicy and delicious, very productive.
- Richmond**—Large; skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek. Flesh mellow, pink at the stem; very juicy; fine flavored; less acid than the Crawford's Early and ripens a few days later; strong grower and hardy.
- Stump the World**—Very large, skin white, with bright red cheek; white, juicy, and good.
- Wager**—This peach has been grown over a narrow portion of this country for a good many years, and in all cases is placed ahead of all others by experienced growers. Beginning to bear very young, the planter has but a short time to wait. The trees are healthy and long-lived; a very profuse bearer; the fruit medium to large size; very solid; lemon yellow, outside and in; free stone, and the most delicious of all, particularly for canning. It is liable to over-bear in a favorable season, so thinning should be faithfully looked to; bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail.
- Wheatland**—Thirty-nine peaches weighed 18 pounds. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty at the New York State Fair. Ripens between Early and Late Crawfords, and larger than either of them.

PLUMS.

The Plum shows its best production when planted on heavy, well-drained and rich soil; to secure fine fruit it is necessary to be guarded against the Curculio, a small brown insect which stings the fruit, causing it to fall before maturity. To guard against this insect, the trees should be jarred each morning, early, while the dew is yet on. Spread sheets under the trees, insects falling on them can be easily discovered and killed. Fallen fruit should be burned or fed to swine. Commence the operation as soon as blossoms have fallen, and continue for two weeks. The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season. First-class strong trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$40 per 100.

- Bradshaw**—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red, juicy and good. Productive, valuable for market.
- Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness.
- Damson**—Fruit small; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart.
- Green Gage**—Small, largely grown for market.
- German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for canning and drying; color dark purple, one of the best.
- Imperial Gage**—Large, oval, greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; tree a vigorous grower; very productive and one of the best of Plums.
- Kingston**—Originated at Rochester, N. Y. Fruit very large and showy; of good quality; firm flesh and rich flavor. Fine for canning.

- Lombard**—Medium size ; violet red ; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A valuable market variety ; one of the most hardy and popular.
- Moore's Arctic**—Originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters, large, dark purple, flavor very fine ; a long keeper.
- Niagara**—Very large, reddish purple of superior quality ; very productive, and exceedingly profitable for market, and desirable for home use.
- Purple Egg**—Highly esteemed by growers along the Hudson River ; described as one of the richest and finest flavored Plums we have ; good size and very productive ; brings good prices in the market.
- Prince's Yellow Gage**—Above medium size ; deep yellow ; flesh yellow, rich and sweet.
- Sarotoga**—New. Supposed to be the cross between Lombard and Bradshaw ; longer and larger than Lombard, and broader than Bradshaw.
- Weaver**—Fruit large, purple, very prolific ; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The trees are very hardy and will thrive even to the Northern limits of the United States.

CHERRIES.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or dryest situation. I consider the Cherry tree one of the most profitable that can be planted. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bu.

First class, 2 years, 4 to six feet, 30 cents each ; \$20.00 per 100.

- Black Eagle**—Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored ; productive.
- Black Tartarian**—Very large, purplish black ; half tender, flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous and good grower and an immense bearer. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.
- Coe's Transparent**—Medium size ; pale amber ; juicy, rich and handsome.
- Downer's Late Red**—Large, light red, tender, juicy and delicious. One of the best late Cherries.
- Early Purple**—Very early, small to medium ; purple ; tender, juicy and sweet.
- Gov. Wood**—Clear light red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and most productive, fruit hangs well on the tree.
- Napoleon Bigarreau**—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow with a bright cheek, flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a good grower, and bears enormous crops ; ripens late ; very valuable for canning.
- Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek, firm, juicy and excellent ; one of the best of the light colored cherries ; productive.
- Belle Magnifique**—Fruit large, red late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for canning, rather acid. Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer.
- Dyehouse**—A very early and sure bearer ; ripens a week before early Richmond and of better quality.
- Empress Eugenie**—Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety.
- Early Richmond**—An early red, acid cherry, very valuable for cooking early in the season. Tree a free grower, hardy and very productive.
- May Duke**—Large, dark red, juicy and rich ; an old excellent variety, productive.
- Ostheim**—(New)—A Russian cherry, has been tested in Minnesota and found hardy. It is the latest of all cherries, always holds its fruit, large, productive and good in every way. The cherry for the West, liver-colored.
- Reine Hortense**—Very fine, large, bright red ; juicy and delicious ; productive.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops.

First-class trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz.

Varieties—Breda, Moorpark, Early Golden.

QUINGES.

Increased attention has been given to quince culture, for the past few years. many very large orchards having been planted through central New York, the products of which have brought generally high prices. One man in Niagara county, N. Y., sold his entire crop of 150 bushels, grown on half an acre, for \$2 a bushel. The quince succeeds best in moist but not wet, well-worked soil.

Champion—A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable, commencing to produce fruit at three or four years old. Fruit large, of bright yellow color, flesh tender, fine flavor, very showy and handsome. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange and will keep until Christmas. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100.

Orange—An old popular variety, bright golden yellow, cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves. Very productive, and most popular and extensive variety grown. 3 to 4 feet 25 cents each, \$18.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The people in this country have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of an investment of a few dollars judiciously expended in a few ornamental trees and plants to our homes. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want nor to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

HOW TO PLANT, &c.

Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checkerboard of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for the summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick or close as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once and in two years or more you can take out one half, leaving the rest to fill out the space and obtaining a supply of finely-rooted plants to set somewhere else. Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, it should be deeply and thoroughly prepared before planting. Keep the earth cultivated, and the shrubs and trees mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top dress with fine manure every fall and winter. Some varieties of shrubs may be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season to produce a close, compact form.

While we have room in this Catalogue only for a few of the leading Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, we desire to announce that we can supply nearly everything in this line.

We have aimed in noting the selections, to mention nothing but what is sufficiently hardy to be well adapted to most localities and situations.

The following, all selected plants, at prices noted:

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

These Shrubs vary in height, according to habit of growth, from 2 to 4 feet high :



WEIGELA, VARIEGATED-LEAVED.

Altheas—Purple, red, white; 35 cts. each.
 “ Variegated; 50 cts. each.

Almond—Pink and white; 35 cts. each.

Berberry—Purple leaved; 50 cts. each.

Daphne—Pink and rose; 35 cts. each.

Deutzia—White and rose; 35 cts. each.

Hydrangea—Pink and white; 35c. each.

“ Extra large; 50 cts. each.



HYDRANGEA.

Japan Quince—Red and white; 35c. ea.

Spireas—White and rose; 35 cts. each.

Syringa—White; 35 cts. each.

Snowball—White; 35 cts. each.

Weigela—Rose and white; 35 cts. each.

“ Variegated leaved; 50c. each.

FLOWERING TREES.

These trees vary in height from 3 to 6 feet, at 75 cents each.

Magnolias—White and purple.

Judas Tree—Pink.

Laburnum—Yellow.

Fringe Tree—White and Purple.

Catalpa—White.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian—Red and white.

Thorns—Double Flowering—Pink, scarlet, red and white.

CUT-LEAVED TREES.

From 5 to 7 feet high, \$1.00 each.

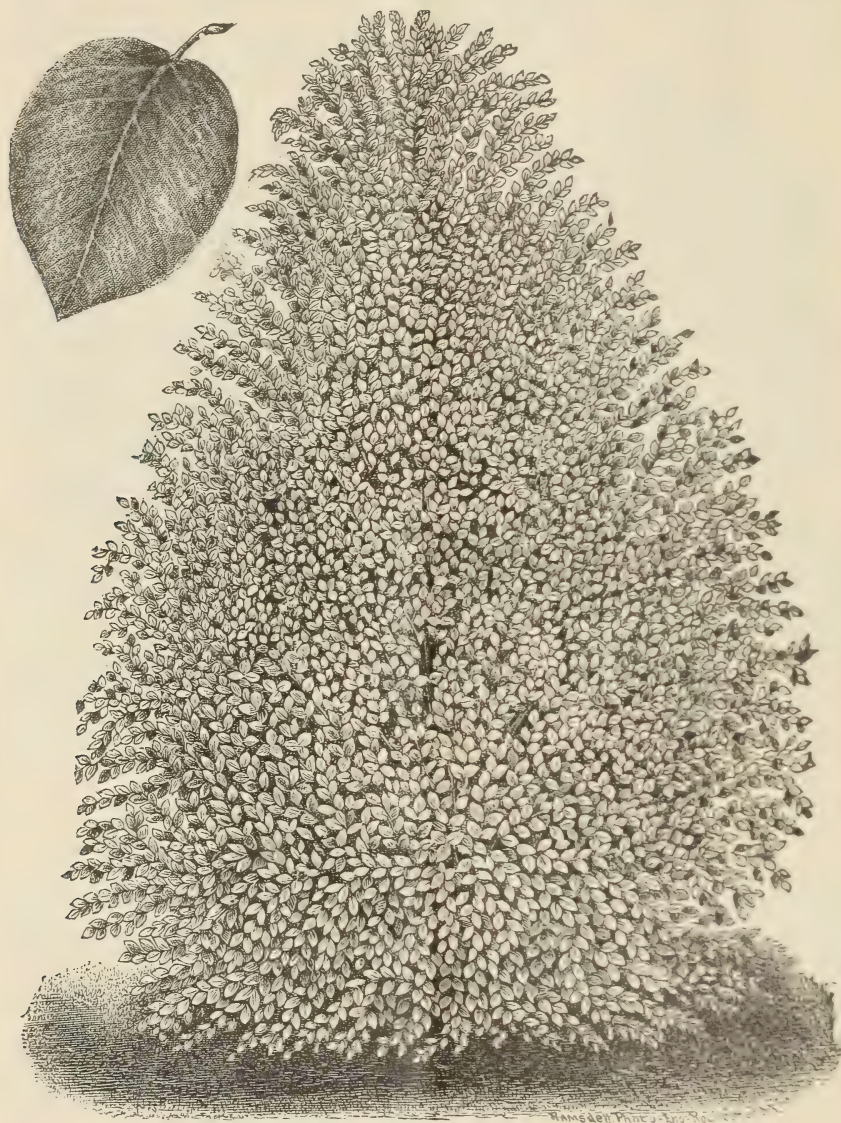
Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder.

Fern Leaved Beech.

Cut-Leaved Birch.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

PURPLE-LEAVED TREES and SHRUBS.



PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

Height from 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Purple-Leaved Beech.

"	"	Berberry.
"	"	Birch.
"	"	Elm.

Purple-Leaved Filbert.

"	"	Maple.
"	"	Oak.

Purple or Blood Leaved Peach.



WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH.

WEEPING TREES.

Very graceful and popular for Lawns. From 5 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each.

Weeping Mountain Ash. Kilmarnock Willow. Cut-Leaved Birch.
Young's New Weeping Birch. European Ash.

DECIDUOUS UPRIGHT TREES.

From 6 to 8 feet high, \$1.00 each.

Mountain Ash. Horse Chestnut. Norway Maple.
White Birch. Silver Leaved Linden.

EVERGREENS.

The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of Evergreens.
 either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable.

Norway Spruce—2½ to 3½ feet high, \$1.00 each.

“ “ 12 to 18 inches, for hedges, \$12.00 per 100.

American Arbor Vitæ—3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ “ 12 to 18 inches, for hedges, \$12 per 100.

Irish Juniper and Austrian Pine—2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

CLEMATIS.



JACKMANII.

The Clematis is the most popular climbing and flowering plant of the day, as they are entirely hardy, and bloom during the entire season, in color embracing the most beautiful shades of blue, purple, lavender, scarlet, white, etc., double and single, and by careful training attain a height of from 5 to 12 feet in a season. The following list embraces a fine assortment, and they can be sent with perfect safety by mail, postpaid, at any time during the year.

Price, except where noted, 75 cents each.

Grand Duchess—Bluish white, and of good quality.

Gem—Fine, large lavender blue, early blooming.

Henryi—New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids, of robust habit and a very free bloomer. White, large, and very showy. \$1 each.

Jackmanii—The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness.

Madame VanHoutte—A new white variety, fine in size and quality.

Miss Bateman—Large, white, with chocolate red anthers.

Prince of Wales—Deep purple, with red bar in the center of each.

The Queen—Delicate lavender color.

John Gould Veitch—Large, double, bright lavender blue.



ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

We choose to send only good strong plants that will produce flowers the first season, however, we can send a mailing size, postpaid, if desired.

Hybrid Perpetuals, 35 cents each ; \$3 per dozen.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red, clear color, large deeply built form. Exceedingly fine.

Anna de Diesbach—Carmine, a beautiful shade, very large.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich, velvety maroon, large and full.

Baronne de Maynard—Pure white flowers, very double, one of the most persistent bloomers.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form, very beautiful, a moderate grower.

Jules Margottin—Crimson rose, lightened with pink, very pretty in bud, good bloomer.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color, magnificent variety, the best rose of its color.

Duke of Edinburgh—Rich velvety vermillion, very hardy and vigorous.

Dinsmore—Deep crimson, flowering very freely the whole season, flowers large and very double.

Mabel Morrison—Flesh white, changing to pure white; double, cup shaped flowers.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet, very showy and effective, a perfect mass of flowers when in full bloom.

Madame Chas. Wood—One of the most valuable flowers, extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson.

Mademoiselle Eugene Verdier—Beautiful silver rose; large, full, of fine form; large, lustrous foliage; exquisite buds.

Marquis of Salisbury—Deep rose, with crimson shading.

Madame Victor Verdier—Bright cherry; large, compact; blooms in clusters; a free bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower.

Pierre Notting—Deep velvety crimson; beautiful shaped flower, distinct and fine.

Portland Blanche—Purewhite flowers; bloom more freely in the fall.



GEN. JACQUEMINOT.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Desirable for covering walls, trellises, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to every one. Strong plants, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white, with blush center, very full and yellow.

Gem of Prairie—Strong and vigorous grower, similar to Queen of Prairie. Flowers rather darker. One of the best.

Seven Sisters—Large clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

Queen of Prairie—Bright rose color, large, a very profuse bloomer. Very desirable.



MADAME CHAS. WOOD.



QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.



BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

